

## FARM AND GARDEN.

## Pumpkins For Fattening Stock.

Ripe pumpkins may be fed to beef cattle, milk cows and hogs. They should not be allowed to eat the seeds, however, as they have a tendency to stimulate the action of the kidneys. By cutting the pumpkins in halves, and dashing each half upon the ground the hollow part downward, the seeds will nearly all fall out if they are ripe. When fed to stock it is better to either cut them fine or merely divide them into halves. If cut in large square pieces they are liable to choke the animals. A steel barn shovel with a square blade ground to an edge makes a very convenient article for slicing them, and a clean barn floor is as good a place for the operation as can be found. When fed to hogs, it is considered more profitable to boil them, mixing them with meal and a little milk if it can be spared, than to feed raw. The seeds are as injurious to hogs as to neat stock.—*Cultivator*.

## Peas For Milk.

Peas have been found an exceedingly effective food for producing milk. In the feeding test of a noted Jersey cow, in which an average of seven pounds of butter daily was given for a week, sixteen pounds of pea meal was fed per day, with sixteen pounds of oat meal, and twenty-four pounds of corn meal. Excellent pasture was also provided. This feed would supply an enormous excess of nutritive elements above those required for maintenance, giving four and a half times as much albuminoids, three times as much carbo-hydrates, and eight times as much fat as would be required for a cow in ordinary milk. No doubt, is a cow can digest sufficient food of the right kind, oil for instance, a kind of butter might be produced which would far exceed the enormous product above claimed for the Jersey cow. In such a case, a cow would act as a filter and merely separate the fats from the food, and pass it through the udder. There could be no chemical change in the albuminoids or the carbo-hydrates into fat, as is effected in the ordinary feeding of dairy cows, for the system of the cow is unable to do so much work. The effect of the pea meal in this case was probably due to its effect in enabling the cow to digest the large quantity of corn and grass which was consumed. This effect of some food is of great importance. Pea meal seems to exert greater effect in this direction than any other food.—*American Agriculturist*.

## How to Feed Pigs for Profit.

Some Wisconsin pig-feeding experiments by a Wisconsin farmer, furnished by Prof. Henry, of the experimental station, for publication in the *Western Farmer*, are interesting. Eight shoats fed on whole grain with warm drink gained in twelve days—from February 7 to 19—an average of seventeen pounds each, or 136 pounds for the whole, being about one and a half pounds daily. They consumed in the interval 8.17 bushels of corn, 3.80 of barley, and 0.73 of oats, the latter ground and mixed with the water. With corn at 40 cents, barley at 45 cents, and oats at 25 cents, the value of grain was \$5.19, which made the cost per 100 pounds \$3.38. From February 19 to March 14, twenty days, another experiment was tried, this time with ground feed—half corn, one-quarter barley and one-quarter oats. The gain was 355 pounds, the quantity of grain consumed 57 bushels, and its value at above figures, including \$1.08 for grinding, was 11.16. The cost of the 355 pounds of grain was at the rate of \$3.14 per 100. The average daily gain per hog was 1.93 pounds, and the average total gain for each bushel of grain consumed was 13.14 pounds. The hogs were sold immediately on the conclusion of the last experiment at \$5.25 per hundred pounds. The 355 pounds of gain made at a cost of \$11.16 worth of grain, therefore, brought \$18.64; and at this rate the corn fed brought 74 cents per bushel, the barley 84 cents and the oats 45 cents. The figures are especially instructive in showing, first, profitability of feeding mixed grain instead of confining hogs to an exclusive corn diet; second, the advantage of grinding feed; and third, that almost double the market price can be secured from grain by feeding it to thrifty stock.

## Wood Ashes.

Few persons have a fully realizing sense of the value of wood ashes. A ton of well saved ashes contains 200 pounds of carbonate of potash, worth \$12, and 100 pounds of phosphoric acid, worth \$6. This phosphoric acid may be called insoluble, but it is in an organic condition, and hence is worth more than the mineral phosphates, because it is more easily made soluble in the soil than these. Eighteen dollars per ton or ninety cents per 100 pounds, or forty cents per bushel, is more than can be obtained for them in any other way; hence farmers who have them should use them for the soil rather than sell them to the soap or potash makers, and should particularly avoid wasting them. Leached ashes containing but little potash, but much lime and magnesia, and about sixty pounds of phosphoric acid, worth \$3.60 to the ton, or fifteen cents per bushel for this alone, are well worth buying at the present market rates. Foolish and improvident farmers in Canada are selling ashes, which can be bought on our border by the car load, at reasonable prices, and such opportunities of profiting by other men's improvidence should not be neglected.

A large quantity of ashes can be gathered together by burning the coarse weeds which grow about the fences, on the road sides, in woodlands, and on swamps and neglected ground, all of which goes to waste where it does the least good. French farmers make a practice of gathering this waste matter and everything that is combustible and burn-

ing it in small heaps covered with earth. These heaps are made near together in fields that need fallowing, and the ashes are spread over the surface, affording a most valuable fertilizer, at the same time ridding the farm of unsightly debris. The writer is now doing the same thing on a field which is being broken up for fall grain and grass seeding. A large quantity of stuff of various kinds may be gathered that would be useless incumbrances elsewhere. Tussocks from a low meadow, roots and grubs from a piece of newly cleared land, rotten wood and loose rubbish, ferns from woodland, and abundant ragweed, from grain stubbles newly seeded, mown and raked up, altogether furnish enough material to afford 40 or 50 bushels of ashes to the acre. There is leisure for this work even now and favorable opportunity, and it is the one thing needful for the fall days when other work is not pressing the forehanded farmer.—*New York Times*.

## Farm and Garden Notes.

Barn and farm buildings well separated from the house reduce the risk of fire.

Trees, as a rule, have good soil to grow in. Remember this when transplanting.

Cold storage for fruits appears to be too exacting a process for the average grower.

Now is the time to gather and dry "everlasting" flowers for holiday decorations.

Tree planting can be safely performed in localities where the climate is mild through autumn.

The pyrus japonica, brilliant in blossoms and handsome in foliage, is one of the finest and hardiest of shrubs for the lawn.

Pigs should have the run of a yard, and should be provided with cut grass, clover, tares or lucerne, says London *Field*.

A writer in the *American Garden* says that a tomato vine "can be made to clamber to a height of eight or ten feet."

If horses are uniformly well and comfortably bedded, they require the minimum amount of currying and brushing to keep them clean.

The guinea fowl is recommended as a great forager, and destroys numerous insects that hens will not touch. Beside, they do not scratch the garden.

It has been well said that colts intended for farm use should be well trained to all kinds of work when two years old, and to light driving before.

Mr. Waldo F. Brown well says that most farmers do not know what really profitable cows they possess, simply because they have never properly fed and tested them.

The *Cultivator* says clover hay is very nutritious anyway, but the second crop, for calves, colts, sheep or milch cows, is worth nearly half as much again as the first.

Experiments with commercial fertilizers in England indicate that nitrogenous manures appear to be of little use the second season on grass. Superphosphate and kainit had more lasting effect.

Chickens are cheaper than beef, and, an exchange remarks, there are no persons who can better afford to enjoy a good broiled chicken or chicken soup than the farmer, and the late chickens should be put to home use.

An exchange suggests that sand may be used to advantage by mixing it with manure, or dusting it over stable floors, or using it as bedding. It prevents the manure from becoming too compact and lumpy, and makes it like old compost.

Dr. Salmon last month told the Society for Promoting Agricultural Science, in New York, that lime will kill the germs of hog cholera. The lime need not be applied at a greater rate than fifty bushels per acre upon land used as a hog pasture.

The feeding places of poultry should be spaded up and put in some kind of a crop. They are excellent locations for small gardens, and usually produce well; but if they are not convenient for garden purposes sow oats on the ground, then turn on the fowls when the oats are six inches high.

A correspondent of the *Cultivator* favors fertilizing potatoes in the hill: "The well-skilled cultivator knows too well that the great volume of the roots of plants lie near the surface, and that the absorbing roots of any plants are thickest near the plant and decrease about as the square root of the distance increases. Beyond a peradventure the greater portion of the soil between the rows is not touched by a root, during the time it is being cultivated. As much manure should not be given to a few long roots, as when the roots are very thick."

The most suitable soil for rose culture is a strong rich loam, made richer, if necessary, by frequent applications of manure in liquid form. Cultivators use ground bones, soot, wood ashes and sheep manure. Good results are secured through a variety of fertilizers. The soil should be dug and hoed, not merely to keep down the weeds, but to insure the health of the plant. A good time to stir the surface of the soil is after having thoroughly drenched the rose bed. By this method one prevents the top of the ground from becoming hard.

Mr. Henry Klank, Clough P. O., Hamilton County, Ohio, communicates the following remedy and preventive for hog cholera: "When you observe your pigs losing their appetite and seemingly sleepy, give them about half an ounce of pepper dissolved in warm water to the hog. Keep the pens clean and it will turn out all right. He also gives the following remedy for proud flesh: Open a prune, take out the pit, and apply the flesh side of the prune to the diseased flesh, keeping it bound on. The wound will rapidly get well—disappearing in twenty-four hours."

## PRAIRIE MEMORIES.

A wide o'er-arching summer sky;  
Sea-drifting grasses, rustling reeds,  
Where young grouse to their mothers cry.  
And locusts pipe from whistling weeds;  
Broad meadows lying like lagoons  
Of sunniest water, on whose swells  
Float nodding blooms, to tinkling bells  
Of bob-o'-linkums' wildest tunes.

Far west winds bringing odors fresh  
From mountains' rays as monarchs are  
In royal robes of ice and snow.  
Where storms are bred in thunder-jar;  
Land of corn and wheat and kine,  
Where plenty fills the hand of him  
Who tills the soil or prunes the vine,  
Or digs in thy far canyons dim.

My western land! I love thee yet.  
In dreams I ride my horse again,  
And breast the breezes blowing fleet  
From out the meadows cold and wet,  
From fields of flowers blowing sweet,  
And flinging perfume to the breeze.

The wild oats swirl along the plain:  
I feel their dash against my knees,  
Like rapid plash of running seas.

I pass by islands dark and tall  
With painted poplars thick with leaves;  
The grass in rustling ripple cleaves  
To left and right in emerald flow;  
And as I listen, riding slow,  
Out breaks the wild-bird's jocund call.

Oh, shining suns of boyhood's time!  
Oh, winds that from the mythic west  
Sang calls to Eldorado's quest!  
Oh, swaying wild-bird's thrilling chime!  
When loud the city's clanging roar  
Wraps in my soul, as does a shroud,  
I hear those song and sounds once more,  
And dream of boyhood's wing-swung cloud.  
—*Hamlin Garland, in American Magazine*

## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The humbug has no wings at all; but he gets there just the same.

The reason why truth is stranger than fiction is that it is much rarer.—*Life*.

The home stretch—fixing up a story to tell your wife at 1 A. M.—*Washington Critic*.

The Emperor of China has a wife named Kan Di. She must be very sweet.—*Life*.

If some of the keys of a piano were utilized to lock it up, this world would be a little brighter.

A Mr. Story is lecturing against the doctrine of a future life. This Story evidently doesn't expect to be "continued in our next."—*Tid-Bits*.

Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, is said to have been trained by his young wife. He is not the first bridegroom who has had this experience.—*Life*.

Betwixt the hen and an incense-burner, you inquire.  
The difference? Well, one set on eggs,  
The other sets on fire.  
—*Yonkers Gazette*.

In Costa Rica there is not a single millinery store. Married men who want tickets to Costa Rica should step up to the office before the rush begins.—*Baltimore Herald*.

A correspondent wants us to tell him "which is the proper attitude for a fisherman, standing or sitting?" Neither, innocent one; lying is the only position in which he feels entirely at home.—*Statesman*.

## TO HIS BOOTMAKER.

Every boot you e'er made for me pinches,  
You destroy an existence once sweet;  
It is tough to be dying by inches,  
But it's worse to be dying by feet!—*Tid-Bits*.

Mr. Palette—"Will you allow me to paint that picturesque old building back of your house?" Mr. Wayback—"No, I reckon I won't go to that expense; but I wouldn't mind a coat of whitewash, mister, if ye didn't tax me too much fer it."—*Tid-Bits*.

## Mummies in Trade.

The mummy trade was supported by various classes of the community, for artists declared that mummy powder beaten up with oil, gave richer tones of brown than any other substance, and modern perfumers found means of preparing the perfumes and spices found inside the bodies, so as to make them exceedingly attractive to the ladies. Paper manufacturers found that the wrappings of the mummies could be converted into coarse paper for the use of grocers, and the cloth and rags were sometimes used as clothing—at least, so we are told by a traveler of the twelfth century.

Is it not pitiful to think that all the skill so lavishly expended by the sages of ancient Egypt in rendering their bodies indestructible, should, after 3,000 years, end in this? And, in truth, the mummies thus dealt with had less reason to complain of their lot than the multitude which were broken up and sold at so much per ton to fertilize the fields of a far-distant and insignificant islet peopled by barbarians.—*Nineteenth Century*.

## The Latest Idea of Dudes.

The latest idea imported into dude-dom is to wear two side chains instead of one. Last winter one chain, attached to a bunch of keys carried in the trousers pocket and fastened to the suspender button above, was the "proper caper." This year no dude will be complete without a chain on each side. To the second one is attached a stout ring on which are hung a collection of more or less useful articles. To be quite right these should be of silver and handsome in design. They include such conveniences as a match safe, car or dog whistle, pen-knife, pencil, cigar cutter and in extreme cases a miniature corkscrew. When an undersized dude drags forth this remarkable bunch of trinkets the effect is apt to be startling to the person unfamiliar with the latest development of modern civilization.—*New York Commercial*.

## WISE WORDS.

Life is a short day, but it is a working day.

Each passing year deprives us of something.

Language is to the mind what beauty is to the body.

Endure, do not find fault with what cannot be helped.

Confidence is wont to be slowly given to great undertakings.

One good act done to-day is worth a thousand in contemplation for some future time.

Avoid causes of irritation in your family circle; reflect that home is the place to be agreeable.

Give time to your friends, your leisure to your wife, relax your mind and refresh your body.

## A Test of Courtesy.

De Musset cordially detested dogs. When a candidate for the Academy he called upon a prominent member. At the gate of the chateau a dirty, ugly dog received him most affectionately and insisted on preceding him into the drawing room. De Musset cursing his friend's predilection for the brute. The academician entered and they adjourned to the dining room, the dog at their heels. Seizing his opportunity, the dog placed his muddy paws upon the spotless cloth and carried off a *bonne bouche*. "The wretch wants shooting!" was De Musset's muttered thought, but he politely said:

"You are fond of dogs, I see?"

"Fond of dog?" retorted the academician. "I hate them!"

"But this animal here?" queried De Musset. "I have only tolerated it because it was yours, sir."

"Mine!" exclaimed the poet; "the thought that it was yours alone kept me from killing him."—*Cassell's*.

## Paid in Gold Coin.

In Dec. 1896, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., offered eight premiums payable in gold coin, which they say created a great interest among people who kept hens, so much so, in fact, that they authorize us to say that they shall offer Nov. 1st, 1897, another list of premiums for the best results from the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay. Of course all who compete cannot get one of the premiums, but some of the last year's reports sent us show that the parties ought to have been well satisfied if they had not received any other benefit than the increase of eggs they got while making the trial. For example the first premium was twenty-five dollars taken by C. A. French, Washington, N. H., who fed his 130 eggs which, at the price of eggs in Boston or New York markets in mid-winter, would have yielded \$46.00, or \$1.55 for each hen in eight week's time. Considering the small expense of keeping a hen on an animal on a farm will pay like that. The fourth premium, which was ten dollars, went to Mrs. E. B. Carlin, Conklin Centre, N. Y., who in the eight weeks received from forty hens 1707 eggs. The first week she only got 36 eggs, but the last week 277 eggs. This clearly demonstrates that the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay will increase the profit several hundred per cent. Johnson & Co. will send two 25-cent packs of Sheridan's Powder postpaid to any address for 50 cents in postage stamps; or a large 24 pound can of Powder for \$1.20. To each person ordering a large can above they will send free one copy of the "Farmer's Poultry Guide" (price, 25 cents).

## The Curassow

"There is something new," said a New York bird importer, pointing to what seemed to be half-way between a turkey and a pheasant.

"What is it?" he was asked.

"A curassow. It is a native of South America, and does not come north of the Isthmus. A few of them have been imported to this country and they seemed to take, and the probability is that they will become very popular. They are about the size of a pea fowl, and their plumage varies from a glossy black to gray, and there is occasionally one that is mottled white and black. They have a peculiar tuft of feathers on top of their heads, which they can raise and lower at will. In Brazil these birds run at large like wild turkeys, and it is good sport shooting them. They are easily domesticated, and are wonderfully fine eating. There is such a demand for them that a large number will be brought up from South America, and they will be exhibited at the poultry shows this winter."—*Mail and Express*.

## Purity and Strength

The former in the blood and the latter throughout the system, are necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health. The best way to secure both is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels all impurities from the blood, rouses the kidneys and liver, overcomes that tired feeling and imparts that freshness to the whole body which makes one feel perfectly well.

"I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good."—*Mrs. N. A. Stanley, Canastota, N. Y.*

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

## 100 Doses One Dollar

## KIDDER'S DIGESTYLIN

A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM. IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES. IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY. IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure. Take DIGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price \$1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N. Y.


This is the time of Year

When it behooves one to look to it that the family repository contains its regular supply of

**ST. JACOB'S OIL**

Be sure that the bottle is exactly like this. Little aches now mean much in the near future if not eradicated, and St. Jacob's Oil will do this as nothing else can. Accept no bottle but exactly like this, as this is positively the only shape and form that the Oil is put up in by the sole proprietors.

**THE CHARLES A. VOELKER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.**



**Pierce's Pleasant Little Urinary Liver Pills.**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alternative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

**SICK HEADACHE,**

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

**\$500 REWARD**

is offered by the manufacturer, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

**SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.**—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing, a clear throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

**"Untold Agony from Catarrh."**

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

**"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."**

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2302 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

**Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.**

ELI ROBBINS, Bunyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

**GOLD** is worth \$500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth \$1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box of salve.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE**

BEST IN THE WORLD. Sold Everywhere.